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# Multidrug-Resistant Infections Among Hospitalized Adults With Community-Acquired Pneumonia In An Indonesian Tertiary Referral Hospital

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**Objectives:** To evaluate the clinical and microbiological appearance among hospitalized pneumonia patients focusing on resistance and risk factors for mortality in a referral hospital.

**Patients and methods:** The study was an observational retrospective study on patients with CAP from 2014 to 2016 at Dr Soetomo referral hospital of Surabaya, Indonesia. All positive cultures with antimicrobial susceptibility results from blood and respiratory specimens were included. Patients infected with drug-susceptible pathogens and MDR organisms were also assessed in terms of clinical characteristics, day-3 clinical improvement, and 14-day mortality.

**Results:** Of 202 isolates, 181 possessed antimicrobial susceptibility data. *S. pneumoniae* was the most prevalent pathogen causing CAP (18.3%). Most patients were empirically treated with ceftriaxone (n=75; 41.4%). Among beta-lactam antibiotics, the susceptibility to the third-generation cephalosporins remained relatively high, between 67.4% and 82.3%, compared with the other beta-lactams such as amoxicillin/clavulanate and ampicillin/sulbactam (a sensitivity rate of 36.5% and 47.5, respectively). For carbapenem antibiotics, imipenem and meropenem susceptibility was 69.6% and 82.3% respectively. Approximately 22% of isolates were identified as MDR that showed significant differences in clinical outcomes of 14-day mortality rates (p<0.001). Notably, patients with day-3 improvement had a lower risk of mortality (OR= 0.06; 95% CI= 0.02–0.19).

**Conclusion:** One-fifth of causative agents among hospitalized CAP cases were identified as MDR organisms. The pathogens of MDR and non-MDR CAP remain susceptible to the third-generation cephalosporins. Together with additional consideration of culture findings and Pneumonia Severity Index (PSI) assessment, a 3-day clinical assessment is essential to predict the prognosis of 14-day mortality.

**Keywords:** gram-negative bacteria, pneumonia, microbial sensitivity tests, developing country, day-3 improvement

## Introduction

Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) is mostly due to bacterial infections which are specifically recognized as community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CABP).<sup>1</sup> All guidelines agree that at least one empiric antibiotic is needed especially for hospitalized patients.<sup>2-5</sup> The international association, Community-Acquired Pneumonia Organization (CAPO) reported that between 2001 and 2011 mortality rates of the infection reached 7.3%, 9.1%, and 13.3%, in North America, Europe, and South America respectively.<sup>6</sup> In 2013, the

incidence rates of CAP in low-middle-income countries (LMICs) such as Indonesia was 4.5% and remained high at 4% in 2018.<sup>7,8</sup> No available published data relates to the mortality of the disease in the country.

In order to achieve the appropriate therapeutics, updated epidemiology of antimicrobial resistance is required to support therapeutic guidelines. International associations such as the British and American Thoracic Societies (BTS and ATS) have indicated that gram-positive bacteria are the most widespread causes of CAP.<sup>3,5</sup> Nevertheless, the guidelines reflected studies published in 2003 from high-income countries where *Streptococcus pneumoniae* was identified as the dominant pathogen causing CAP,<sup>9</sup> and beta-lactam antibiotics were recommended as the preferred treatment.<sup>2,3,5</sup>

Studying CAP among LMICs, etiology of the disease was generally problematic. Less restriction of antibiotic use in the community and the differences in the healthcare systems in LMICs may impact on the existence of MDR pathogens.<sup>10,11</sup> Indiscriminate use of antimicrobials, not guided by microbiological guidance, generally results in the emergence of antimicrobial resistance, both for individual patients and at the community level. The World Health Organization (WHO) has labeled the use of anti-infectives with a high warning in the global report on surveillance of antimicrobial resistance.<sup>12</sup> Antibiotic resistance leads to long hospitalization periods, treatment failure, and a high economic burden.<sup>13,14</sup>

Local epidemiology may vary by country, and therefore local protocols and guidelines should be based on local prevalence and susceptibility data, which will guide appropriate use of antibiotics, thereby improving outcomes, reducing the duration of hospitalization and preventing the emergence of antimicrobial resistance with inherent increased costs. The local epidemiology of CAP etiology could support stakeholders to develop strategies on prescribing to control the resistance in the community and in hospitals. The major gap between the guidelines' review and the local patterns in terms of the pathogens causing CAP may drive several healthcare centers to implement the use of different antibiotics as alternative treatments to the resistance of community infections.<sup>15</sup> Notably, *Acinetobacter baumannii* infections associated with CAP contributed to multidrug resistance (MDR) and has led to high mortality in Asia Pacific countries.<sup>16–18</sup> In Indonesia, the data on recent CAP etiology and MDR is limited. This study aims to analyze on the etiology of CAP and MDR-CAP, with a focus on the rate of antibiotic

resistance and the risk factors for CAP-related mortality in an Indonesian tertiary referral hospital.

## Materials And Methods

### Study Design And Ethical Approval

We performed a retrospective observational study involving adult patients newly admitted to hospital with CAP. We collected the data from Dr. Soetomo Hospital, a large tertiary referral and academic hospital with approximately 1,514 beds in East Java, Indonesia. The study proposal was submitted to the research and development center of Dr. Soetomo Hospital. The study was approved by the ethical committee of Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia, with letter no. 480/Panke.KKE/X/2014). The committee decided that the study did not need a review in terms of patient consent because of the retrospective observational design. The study complies with the agreement on Indonesia research conduct and the Declaration of Helsinki (Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects version 2013).<sup>19</sup> The data was obtained from the medical record department with patient anonymity and confidentiality maintained.

### Patients And Treatment

The data was gathered from the inpatient registry database with an International Classification of Diseases (ICD) code of 10 J.18.x from 2014 to 2016. The inclusion criteria of the study included all inpatients aged 20 years or above with CAP as a primary diagnosis. The respiratory tract sputum or blood samples were collected before the start of empirical antimicrobial treatment. We only included patients who met the diagnosis based on the national guidelines for CAP from the Indonesian Society of Respiriology.<sup>20</sup> The diagnosis was based on new pulmonary infiltrates on the chest radiograph, progressive cough, purulent sputum, fever ( $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and at least two additional symptoms consisting of increased dyspnea, pleuritic pain, leukocytosis ( $>10,000/\text{mm}^3$ ) or leukopenia ( $<4,500/\text{mm}^3$ ), lung consolidation suggested by dullness to percussion of the chest, and abnormal chest auscultation findings including crepitations, crackles, or rhonchi. We excluded patients who had received parenteral antibiotics 48 hrs before hospitalization, those with negative cultures, and those hospitalized in other healthcare facilities more than 14 days within 30 days before the current hospital admission. Regarding CAP diagnosis, a pulmonologist made a visit at the first 24–48 hrs of admission to clarify the diagnosis. Therefore, we also excluded patients who died

within 24 hrs after admission. In the hospital, patients received empirical antibiotics according to a guideline of the Indonesian Society of Respiriology for CAP within 24h of admission. To ensure adequate identification of etiology among CAP patients who had culture samples obtained after empirical antibiotic administrations, and also excluded any patients whose culture samples were obtained more than 48 hrs after admission. The description of the management of hospitalized CAP patients is presented in Table 1.

## Microbiological Evaluation

Bacterial culture from patients' sputum and blood samples collected within the first 24h of admission was tested for microbiological evaluation. In terms of quality, the sputum was considered to be acceptable where it contained >25 granulocytes and <10 squamous epithelial cells per low-power field (x10).<sup>21</sup> The eligible sputum specimen was subsequently submitted to species identification and susceptibility testing. We assessed the susceptibility to the available antimicrobial agents in the hospital including amoxicillin-clavulanate (AMC), ampicillin-sulbactam (SAM), ticarcillin-clavulanate (TIC), piperacillin-tazobactam (PIP), cefazolin (CFZ), ceftazidime (CAZ), cefoperazone-sulbactam (CFP), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (STX), ciprofloxacin (CIP), levofloxacin (LVX), moxifloxacin (MXF), imipenem (IPM), and meropenem (MEM). Testing of amikacin (AMK) and gentamicin (GEN) susceptibilities were conducted only for Gram-negative bacteria (GNB). In particular, vancomycin susceptibility was tested on Gram-positive bacteria (GPB) only. Pathogens were defined as multidrug-resistant (MDR) if the organisms were

resistant to at least one single agent in three or more groups of antimicrobial agents.<sup>22</sup> The antimicrobial susceptibility pattern was reported as sensitive (S), intermediate-susceptible (I), or resistant (R) for each isolated species based on the microbiology department of the hospital using the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) criteria.<sup>23</sup>

## Clinical Evaluation

To explore the impact of MDR infections compared to non-MDR infections, we compared baseline demographics, physical examination, laboratory and radiology findings, comorbidities, pneumonia severity index (PSI) scores, the need for intensive care, the empirical antimicrobial treatment given, length of stay (LoS), clinical improvement on day-3, and 14-day mortality. On day-3 of hospital admission, we assessed the following clinical symptoms comparing with baseline on admission: mental status; respiratory rate (n: 12–24/min); heart rate (n: ≤100 beats/min); systolic blood pressure (cut-off ≥90 mmHg); arterial oxygen saturation (cut-off: ≥90%); oral intake ability; temperature (<38.5°C); and leucocyte count (3.5–10.5 ×10<sup>9</sup>/L).<sup>3</sup> PSI is a validated scoring system representing the baseline physiologic parameters and pre-existing comorbidities adding up a total score of 19 factors; the total score is categorized into five classes: class I (<51), class II (51–70), class III (71–90), class IV (91–130), and class V (>130).<sup>24</sup>

## Statistical Analysis

The statistical analyses were performed using SPSS (SPSS 23, University of Groningen, Netherlands). For categorical data, chi-square (or Fisher exact test with more than 20% cells with

**Table 1** Indonesian Guideline For CAP Patients

Patient Care	The Strategies:
Wards	One of the following options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Beta-lactam iv + beta-lactamase inhibitor iv</li> <li>2. The second and third generation of cephalosporins iv</li> <li>3. Respiratory fluoroquinolone iv</li> </ol> Macrolide (additional antibiotic when atypical infections identified)
Intensive care	No pseudomonal infection: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The third-generation of cephalosporin iv + macrolide</li> </ol> When a pseudomonal infection presents, one of the following options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anti-pseudomonal cephalosporin iv</li> <li>2. Carbapenem iv + anti-pseudomonal antibiotic iv</li> <li>3. Aminoglycoside iv</li> </ol> If there is an atypical infection, using the following three-drug combination: Anti-pseudomonal cephalosporin iv (or carbapenem iv) + macrolide (or respiratory fluoroquinolone iv) + aminoglycoside iv

**Note:** Adapted from Indonesian Society of Respiriology. Guideline for diagnosis and management of community pneumonia in Indonesia [Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia. Pneumonia komunitas: pedoman diagnosis & penatalaksanaan di Indonesia]. 2003. Available: <http://www.klikdpdi.com/konsensus/konsensus-pneumoniakom/pnkomuniti.pdf>.<sup>20</sup>

expected values less than 5) were used. For continuous variables, the distribution of data was first tested. Data with normal distribution were provided as mean and standard deviation (SD). Otherwise, the data were expressed as median with 25th and 75th percentiles. The differences among the empirical antibiotics on all analyses were considered statistically significant at  $p$ -value  $<0.05$ . Multivariate analysis was used to determine whether there was an independent association of three risk factors of 14-day mortality. First, the host factors analyzed were gender, age (60 or above), cardiovascular disease, neoplasm, diabetes mellitus (DM), liver diseases, renal insufficiency, since those comorbidities were independent risk factors of mortality.<sup>25,26</sup> Also, PSI class 3 or above, and day-3 improvement were integrated assessments considered in the

analyses. Second, the pathogen factor of drug-susceptible or MDR. Third, the treatment: combinations of empirical antimicrobials compared to a single antimicrobial agent. Each risk factor was presented as an odds ratio (OR) with a confidence interval (CI) of 95% where the value of 95% CI not including 1 indicated no statistical difference.

## Results

### Pathogen Characteristics And Antimicrobial Susceptibility

Two hundred and two bacterial isolates were collected from 181 patients. Each patient had one result of antimicrobial susceptibility testing. The identified causative agents are shown in Table 2. Most culture specimens were collected

**Table 2** Etiology Characteristics (n=202 Isolates)

Bacterial Agents	N	Percentage	Blood Culture	Sputum Culture	MDR-CAP
<b>Single-agent</b>					
<i>A. baumannii</i>	27	13.4		27	13
<i>Enterobacter spp</i>	10	5.0		10	3
<i>E. coli</i>	10	5.0		10	1
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	25	12.4		25	9
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	18	8.9		18	8
<i>S. aureus</i>	9	4.5		9	2
<i>S. non-haemolyticus</i>	4	2.0		4	
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	26	12.9		26	1
<i>S. viridans</i>	31	15.3		31	
<b>Mixed-agents</b>					
<i>A. baumannii</i>	1	0.5	1		
+ <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	1	0.5		1	
<i>Enterobacter spp</i>	1	0.5	1		1
+ <i>H. influenzae</i>	1	0.5		1	
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	1	0.5	1		1
+ <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	1	0.5		1	
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	1	0.5	1		1
+ <i>H. influenzae</i>	1	0.5		1	
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	1	0.5		1	1
+ <i>Pantoea agglomerans</i>	1	0.5	1		
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	1	0.5		1	
+ <i>Cronobacter sakazakii</i>	1	0.5		1	
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	4	2.0		4	
+ <i>H. influenzae</i>	4	2.0		4	
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	4	2.0		4	1
+ <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	4	2.0		4	
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	2	1.0		2	
+ <i>Staphylococcus spp</i> (coagulase negative)	2	1.0		2	
<i>S. viridans</i>	2	1.0		2	1
+ <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	2	1.0		2	
<i>S. viridans</i>	3	1.5		3	1
+ <i>H. influenzae</i>	3	1.5		3	



from the respiratory tract (97.5%). The dominant pathogen was *S. pneumoniae* (18.3%) followed by *S. viridans* (17.8%), *A. baumannii* (13.9%), *K. pneumoniae* (13.4%), *P. aeruginosa* (9.4%), *Enterobacter spp.* (5.4%), *E. coli* (5%), *S. aureus* (4.5%). Isolates of *H. influenzae* (4.5%), *M. tuberculosis* (4%), *S. non-haemolyticus* (2%), and Coagulase-Negative Staphylococci (1%) were identified as mixed pathogens. Of all identified bacteria, 44 were MDR organisms (22%), of which *A. baumannii* demonstrated to be the most prevalent pathogen among MDR isolates (6.4%) (Table 2). Ciprofloxacin and amoxicillin/clavulanic had the lowest potential efficacy of antibiotics against MDR organisms (Figure 1). In general, with reference to all pathogens (n=181), the third-generation cephalosporins had fair sensitivity at 67.4%, 70.2%, 70.7%, and 82.3% for cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoperazone respectively. Vancomycin appeared susceptible to all GPB. Likewise, among GNB, susceptibility was 84.2% for amikacin and 78.9% for gentamicin (Table 3).

## The Impact Of MDR Infections On Clinical Manifestation

A total of 181 patients satisfied the study criteria. Patients were predominantly male (64.6%) with a mean age of 56.5 years. Predominant complaints during hospital admission were dyspnea (98.3%) and fever (96.1%). Another common clinical presentation was cough and chest discomfort, documented at 73.5% and 21%, respectively. The most

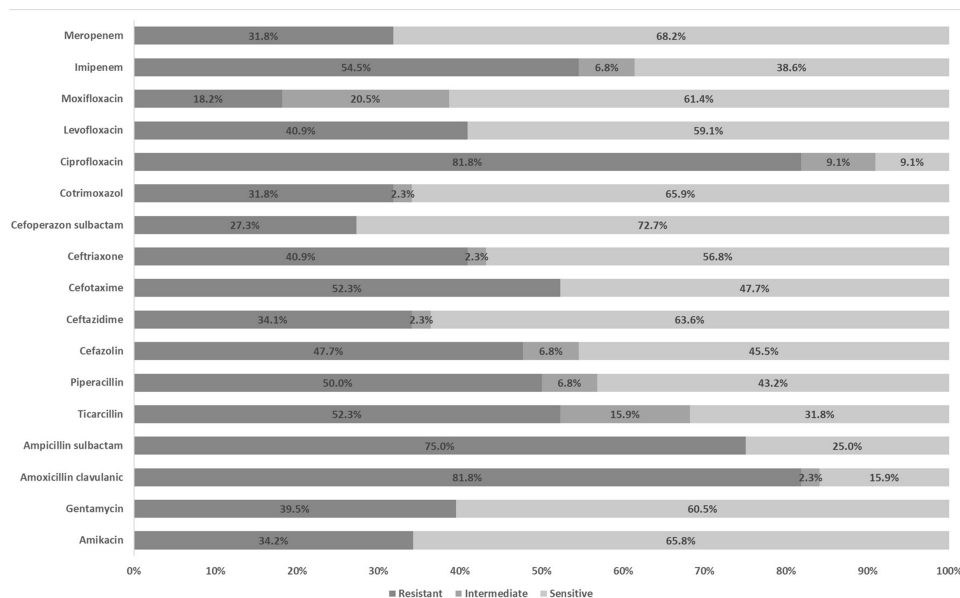
common comorbidity was diabetes mellitus (28.2%) followed by neoplasm (25.4%), cardiovascular disease (11.6%), renal insufficiency (17.1%) and hepatic disorder (7.2%) (Table 4).

Within non-MDR infections, most patients clinically manifested with PSI class III (49.6%). In contrast, patients with MDR infections were mostly in PSI class IV (43.2%). Of 44 patients with MDR, 22.7% needed intensive care, which was a significantly higher proportion than those with non-MDR (13.1%). Also, the most common antibiotics for empirical treatment either as single or combined use were ceftriaxone (49.2%), ceftazidime (39.8%), and levofloxacin (27.6%). The use of empirical antibiotic combination was higher in patients with MDR (34.1%) compared to non-MDR infections (10.9%).

Bivariate comparisons of patient characteristics and the clinical outcomes between non-MDR and MDR infections are presented in Table 4. The clinical characteristics and clinical outcomes were significantly different with respect to neoplasm (17.5% vs 50%), DM (24.1% vs 40.9%), PSI class I to V (p-value=0.003), day-3 improvement (55.5% vs 11.4%) and 14-day mortality (21.9% vs 26.8%). The median duration of hospitalization between the two groups was not significantly different (11.5 vs 12.6 d).

## The Risk Factors Of Mortality

Multivariate analysis of variables considered relevant to the outcome of 14-day mortality is presented in Table 5. Among patient factors, patients with neoplasm (OR=2.76;



**Figure 1** Resistance, intermediate, and sensitivity rates of multidrug-resistant agents causing hospitalized community-acquired pneumonia.

Table 3 Antibiotic Susceptibility Pattern Among CAP Associated Pathogens

Bacteria	AMK, n(%)	GEN, n(%)	AMC, n(%)	SAM, n(%)	TIC, n(%)	PIP, n(%)	CFZ, n(%)	CAZ, n(%)	CTX, n(%)	CRO, n(%)	CFP, n(%)	SXT, n(%)	CIP, n(%)	LVX, n(%)	MXF, n(%)	IPM, n(%)	MEM, n(%)	VAN, n(%)
<i>A. baumannii</i> (n=28)	S	23 (82.1)	22 (78.6)	3 (10.7)	15 (53.6)	5 (17.9)	12 (42.9)	8 (28.6)	15 (53.6)	13 (46.4)	26 (92.9)	20 (71.4)	6 (21.4)	17 (60.7)	13 (46.4)	14 (50.0)	21 (75.0)	NA
	I	0	1 (3.6)	0	0	8 (28.6)	3 (10.7)	5 (17.9)	2 (7.1)	1 (3.6)	0	0	5 (17.9)	0	12 (42.9)	4 (14.3)	1 (3.6)	NA
	R	5 (17.9)	5 (17.9)	25 (89.3)	13 (46.4)	15 (53.6)	13 (46.4)	15 (53.6)	11 (39.3)	14 (50.0)	2 (7.2)	8 (28.6)	17 (60.7)	11 (39.3)	3 (10.7)	10 (35.7)	6 (21.4)	NA
<i>E. coli</i> (n=10)	S	8 (80.0)	9 (90.0)	6 (60.0)	3 (30.0)	2 (20.0)	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)	8 (80.0)	7 (70.0)	9 (90.0)	7 (70.0)	6 (60.0)	7 (70.0)	7 (70.0)	8 (80.0)	9 (90.0)	NA
	I	0	0	0	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	0	2 (20.0)	0	1 (10.0)	0	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	0	NA
	R	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	4 (40.0)	5 (50.0)	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)	4 (40.0)	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	3 (30.0)	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	0	1 (10.0)	NA
<i>Enterobacter</i> sp (n=11)	S	10 (90.9)	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	2 (18.2)	5 (45.5)	7 (63.6)	2 (18.2)	8 (72.7)	7 (63.6)	10 (90.9)	6 (54.5)	7 (63.6)	10 (90.9)	4 (36.4)	7 (63.6)	10 (90.9)	NA
	I	0	0	0	0	3 (27.3)	1 (9.1)	0	2 (18.2)	0	0	1 (9.1)	1 (9.1)	0	5 (45.5)	2 (18.2)	0	NA
	R	1 (9.1)	2 (18.2)	9 (81.8)	9 (81.8)	3 (27.3)	3 (27.3)	9 (81.8)	1 (9.1)	4 (36.4)	1 (9.1)	4 (36.4)	3 (27.3)	1 (9.1)	2 (18.2)	2 (18.2)	1 (9.1)	NA
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> (n=27)	S	25 (92.6)	22 (81.5)	7 (25.9)	7 (25.9)	6 (22.2)	16 (59.3)	11 (40.7)	17 (63.0)	18 (66.7)	22 (81.5)	21 (77.8)	8 (29.6)	21 (77.8)	17 (63.0)	19 (70.4)	22 (81.5)	NA
	I	0	0	1 (3.7)	1 (3.7)	7 (25.9)	1 (3.7)	2 (7.4)	2 (7.4)	0	1 (3.7)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)	0	7 (25.9)	3 (11.1)	1 (3.7)	NA
	R	2 (7.4)	5 (18.5)	19 (70.4)	19 (70.4)	14 (51.9)	10 (37.0)	14 (51.9)	8 (29.6)	9 (33.3)	4 (14.8)	3 (11.1)	17 (63.0)	6 (22.2)	3 (11.1)	5 (18.5)	4 (14.8)	NA
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (n=19)	S	14 (73.7)	13 (68.4)	2 (10.5)	4 (21.1)	5 (26.3)	9 (47.4)	6 (31.6)	16 (84.2)	11 (57.9)	15 (78.9)	8 (42.1)	7 (36.8)	13 (68.4)	9 (47.4)	12 (63.2)	17 (89.5)	NA
	I	0	0	0	0	5 (26.3)	2 (10.5)	3 (15.8)	1 (5.3)	0	0	1 (5.3)	3 (15.8)	0	7 (36.8)	3 (15.8)	0	NA
	R	5 (26.3)	6 (31.6)	17 (89.5)	17 (89.5)	9 (47.4)	8 (42.1)	10 (52.6)	2 (10.5)	8 (42.1)	4 (21.1)	10 (52.6)	9 (47.4)	6 (31.6)	3 (15.8)	4 (21.1)	2 (10.5)	NA
<i>S. aureus</i> (n=9)	S	NA	NA	5 (55.6)	7 (77.8)	8 (88.9)	5 (55.6)	8 (88.9)	6 (66.7)	6 (66.7)	7 (77.8)	8 (88.9)	1 (11.1)	7 (77.8)	7 (77.8)	5 (55.6)	5 (55.6)	9 (100)
	I	NA	NA	1 (11.1)	0	0	1 (11.1)	0	1 (11.1)	2 (22.2)	0	0	3 (33.3)	1 (11.1)	2 (22.2)	3 (33.3)	3 (33.3)	0
	R	NA	NA	3 (33.3)	2 (22.2)	1 (11.1)	3 (33.3)	1 (11.1)	2 (22.2)	1 (11.1)	2 (22.2)	1 (11.1)	5 (55.6)	1 (11.1)	0	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	0
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> (n=37)	S	NA	NA	26 (70.3)	26 (70.3)	27 (73.0)	30 (81.1)	26 (70.3)	26 (70.3)	28 (75.7)	26 (70.3)	28 (75.7)	27 (73.0)	30 (81.1)	27 (73.0)	32 (86.5)	35 (94.6)	9 (100)
	I	NA	NA	2 (5.3)	2 (5.3)	4 (10.8)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.3)	3 (8.1)	2 (5.4)	4 (10.8)	0	2 (5.4)	0	4 (10.8)	2 (5.3)	2 (5.3)	0
	R	NA	NA	9 (24.3)	9 (24.3)	6 (16.2)	5 (13.3)	9 (24.3)	6 (16.2)	5 (13.5)	7 (18.9)	9 (24.3)	8 (21.6)	7 (18.9)	6 (16.2)	3 (8.1)	0	0

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued).

Bacteria	AMK, n(%)	GEN, n(%)	AMC, n(%)	SAM, n(%)	TIC, n(%)	PIP, n(%)	CFZ, n(%)	CAZ, n(%)	CTX, n(%)	CRO, n(%)	CFP, n(%)	SXT, n(%)	CIP, n(%)	LVX, n(%)	MXF, n(%)	IPM, n(%)	MEM, n(%)	VAN, n(%)
<i>S. viridans</i> (n=36)																		
S	NA	NA	15 (41.7)	20 (55.6)	28 (77.8)	27 (75.0)	26 (72.2)	27 (75.0)	27 (75.0)	29 (80.6)	30 (83.3)	25 (69.4)	23 (63.9)	30 (83.3)	22 (61.1)	29 (80.6)	30 (83.3)	9 (100)
I	NA	NA	8 (22.2)	8 (22.2)	4 (11.1)	4 (11.1)	8 (22.2)	6 (16.7)	5 (13.9)	4 (11.1)	4 (11.1)	1 (2.8)	7 (19.4)	0	6 (16.7)	4 (11.1)	4 (11.1)	0
R	NA	NA	13 (36.1)	8 (22.2)	4 (11.1)	5 (13.9)	2 (5.6)	3 (8.3)	4 (11.1)	3 (8.3)	2 (5.6)	10 (27.8)	6 (16.7)	6 (16.7)	8 (22.2)	3 (8.3)	2 (5.6)	0
All organisms (n=181)																		
S	80 (84.2) <sup>a</sup>	75 (78.9) <sup>a</sup>	66 (36.5)	86 (47.5)	90 (49.7)	116 (64.1)	95 (52.5)	128 (70.7)	122 (67.4)	127 (70.2)	149 (82.3)	123 (68.0)	85 (47.0)	137 (75.7)	108 (59.7)	126 (69.6)	149 (82.3)	86 (100) <sup>b</sup>
I	0 <sup>a</sup>	1 (1.1) <sup>a</sup>	16 (8.8)	15 (8.3)	33 (18.2)	14 (7.7)	22 (12.2)	16 (8.8)	12 (6.6)	11 (6.1)	9 (5.0)	8 (4.4)	28 (15.5)	2 (1.1)	47 (26.0)	27 (14.9)	15 (8.3)	0 <sup>b</sup>
R	15 (15.8) <sup>a</sup>	19 (20.0) <sup>a</sup>	99 (54.7)	80 (44.2)	58 (32.0)	51 (28.2)	64 (35.4)	37 (20.4)	47 (26.0)	43 (23.8)	23 (12.7)	50 (27.6)	68 (37.6)	42 (23.2)	26 (14.4)	28 (15.5)	17 (9.4)	0 <sup>b</sup>

Notes: <sup>a</sup>Among 95 Gram-negative isolates including *A. baumannii*, *E. coli*, *Enterobacter* spp, *K. pneumoniae*, and *P. aeruginosa*. <sup>b</sup>Among 86 Gram-positive isolates including *S. aureus*, *S. pneumoniae*, *S. viridans*, and *Staphylococcus non-haemolyticus*.

Abbreviations: AMC, amoxicillin-clavulanate; AMK, amikacin; CAZ, ceftazidime; CFP, cefoperazone; CFZ, ceftazolin; CIP, ciprofloxacin; CRO, ceftriaxone; CTX, cefotaxime; GEN, gentamicin; I, intermediate; IPM, imipenem; LVX, levofloxacin; MEM, meropenem; MXF, moxifloxacin; NA, not applicable; PEN, penicillin; PIP, piperacillin-tazobactam; R, resistant; S, sensitive; SAM, ampicillin-sulbactam; SXT, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole; TIC, ticarcillin-clavulanate; VAN, vancomycin.

95% CI=1.03–7.36) and those with PSI class III or above (OR=9.19; 95% CI=1.51–55.89) had a significantly increased risk of mortality. Clinical improvement at day-3 appeared to provide protection, with decreased mortality; OR=0.06; 95% CI=0.02–0.19.

## Discussion

Our study suggests that CAP in the study area is not only caused by GPB but also frequently by GNB. The pathogens generally remained sensitive to third-generation cephalosporins which are also recommended by the local guideline. Microbiological culturing of sputum and blood provided clinically relevant information concerning the identity of pathogens with their susceptibility to antimicrobials. Clearly amoxicillin and penicillin even if combined with a beta-lactamase inhibitor are no longer effective in our setting. Our results support a strategy to avoid these agents for patients admitted to hospital with CAP, particularly in LMICs. Empirical treatment for CAP should indeed be guided by culture data that are locally obtained and susceptibility testing.<sup>27,28</sup>

In our study, *S. pneumoniae* was the most common pathogen, with conserved penicillin susceptibility. A study on *S. pneumoniae* infections in 13 Asian countries reported that the incidence of the pathogen was high at 29.2% among CAP in Pan-Asia.<sup>29</sup> Mixed pathogens are an important consideration since they may lead to delayed response or even a lack of clinical improvement. Like the systematic review conducted on studies in Asia, our findings also revealed mixed infections with *S. pneumoniae* and *M. tuberculosis* or *H. influenzae*.<sup>30,31</sup> In contrast to community-acquired viridans streptococcal pneumonia, our study pointed out that the organism had low sensitivity to amoxicillin/clavulanate acid. The mechanism of resistance to penicillin among *S. viridans* isolates seems to be through alteration of the penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs), especially among patients with underlying diseases.<sup>32</sup> The change on the site of PBPs generates inadequate binding not only for penicillin but also for other  $\beta$ -lactams including cephalosporins.<sup>33,34</sup> *S. viridans* organisms in our study might also represent normal microbial flora as colonization in the upper-respiratory tract.<sup>35,36</sup> However, invading to lower-respiratory tract or bloodstream, *S. viridans* could lead to serious infections. In previous clinical reports, *S. viridans* could cause complications of parapneumonic effusion or empyema in patients with CAP.<sup>37–39</sup> One of the important organisms commonly encountered among those causing pneumonia is



**Table 4** Comparisons Of Clinical Characteristics Between Non-MDR and MDR

Clinical Characteristics	All Patients (n=181)	Non-MDR (n=137)	MDR (n=44)	p-Value
Gender				
Male, n (%)	117(64.6)	84(61.3)	33(75.0)	0.099
Female, n (%)	64(35.4)	53(38.7)	11(25.0)	
Age (years), mean (SD)	56.5(12.8)	55.7(12.6)	59.0(13.5)	0.157
Chief complaints at hospital admission				
Fever, n (%)	174(96.1)	130(94.9)	44(100.0)	0.137
Cough, n (%)	133(73.5)	100(75.2)	33(24.8)	0.793
Dyspnea, n (%)	178(98.3)	134(97.8)	44(100.0)	0.431
Chest discomfort, n (%)	38(21.0)	26(19.0)	12(27.3)	0.240
RR (/min), median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	26(22–28)	24(22–28)	26(22.5–28)	0.210
Body temperature (°C), median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	37.0(36.7–37.8)	37.0(36.7–37.8)	37.0(36.7–37.7)	0.756
Blood leucocytes (per mm <sup>3</sup> ), median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	14,865(11,450–18,650)	15,000(11,500–18,200)	14,075(11,155–19,700)	0.750
SBP (mmHg), median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	120(110–130)	110(110–130)	120(110–140)	0.253
DBP (mmHg), median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	70(70–80)	70(70–80)	75(70–80)	0.929
Arterial blood gas				
pH, median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	7.44(7.40–7.49)	7.44(7.40–7.49)	7.43(7.39–7.50)	0.721
pCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg), median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	36.0(31.0–45.7)	37.0(31.0–47.0)	35.0(30.6–39.6)	0.149
pO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg), median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	76.1(67.0–98.4)	78.0(68.0–101.5)	76.0(61.0–95.7)	0.152
Base excess, median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	1.1(–2.0–5.8)	1.8(–1.8 to 6.0)	0.3(–3.3 to 4.5)	0.192
HCO <sub>3</sub> , median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	25.2(22.2–30.3)	25.7(22.4–30.5)	24.9(21.7–28.6)	0.292
SO <sub>2</sub> , median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	96.0(94.0–98.1)	96.0(94.0–98.1)	96.3(92.2–98.3)	0.509
Pleural effusion, n (%)	26(14.4)	19(13.9)	7(15.9)	0.737
Co-morbidities				
Cardiovascular diseases, n (%)	21(11.6)	15(10.9)	6(13.6)	0.628
Neoplasm, n (%)	46(25.4)	24(17.5)	22(50.0)	<0.001*
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	51(28.2)	33(24.1)	18(40.9)	0.031*
Hepatic disorder, n (%)	13(7.2)	9(6.6)	4(9.1)	0.392
Renal insufficiency, n (%)	31(17.1)	22(16.1)	9(20.5)	0.501
PSI class				
Class I, n (%)	14(7.7)	13(9.5)	1(2.3)	0.003*
Class II, n (%)	22(12.2)	20(14.6)	2(4.5)	
Class III, n (%)	84(46.4)	68(49.6)	16(36.4)	
Class IV, n (%)	48(26.5)	29(21.2)	19(43.2)	
Class V, n (%)	13(7.2)	7(5.1)	6(13.6)	
Intensive care	28(15.5)	18(64.3)	10(22.7)	0.126
Empirical antibiotics				
Ceftazidime, n (%)	56(30.9)	44(32.1)	12(27.3)	0.506
Ceftriaxone, n (%)	75(41.4)	63(46.0)	12(27.3)	
Levofloxacin, n (%)	20(11.0)	15(10.9)	5(11.4)	
Ceftazidime + levofloxacin, n (%)	16(8.8)	9(6.6)	7(15.9)	
Ceftriaxone + levofloxacin, n (%)	14(7.7)	6(4.4)	8(18.2)	
Clinical follow-up				
Length of stay, median (P <sub>25</sub> -P <sub>75</sub> )	12.0(8.0–16.0)	11.5(8.0–15.8)	12.6(9.0–16.4)	0.374
Day-3 improvement, n (%)	81(44.8)	76(55.5)	5(11.4)	<0.001*
14-day mortality rates, n (%)	55(30.4)	30(21.9)	25(56.8)	<0.001*

**Note:** \*Statistically significant, p-value < 0.05.

**Abbreviations:** DBP, diastolic blood pressure; max, maximum; med, median; min, minimum; MDR, multidrug-resistant; PSI, pneumonia severity index; RR, respiratory rate; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

**Table 5** Multivariate Analysis Of Risk Factors For Mortality Among CAP Patients

Variable	CAP Mortality		Univariate Analysis			Multivariate Analysis		
	No (n=126)	Yes (n=55)	OR	95% CI	p-value	aOR	95% CI	p-value
Host factors								
Male	82(65.1)	35(63.6)	0.939	0.485–1.817	0.852	0.483	0.190–1.229	0.127
Age>60	40(31.7)	26(47.3)	1.928	1.008–3.688	0.047	1.482	0.585–3.751	0.407
Cardiovascular disease	9(7.1)	12(21.8)	3.628	1.428–9.216	0.007	2.401	0.684–8.422	0.171
Neoplasm	21(16.7)	25(45.5)	4.167	2.053–8.458	<0.001	2.755*	1.031–7.361	0.043
Diabetes mellitus	24(19.0)	27(49.1)	4.098	2.054–8.177	<0.001	2.098	0.780–5.642	0.142
Liver disease	7(5.6)	6(10.9)	2.082	0.666–6.509	0.208	3.800	0.633–22.810	0.144
Renal insufficiency	18(14.3)	13(23.6)	1.857	0.837–4.123	0.128	1.917	0.592–6.201	0.277
PSI class ≥3	92(73.0)	53(96.4)	9.793	2.262–42.407	0.002	9.188*	1.510–55.891	0.016
Day-3 improvement	77(61.1)	4(7.3)	0.050	0.017–0.147	<0.001	0.055*	0.016–0.190	<0.001
Agent factor								
MDR-bacterial infections	19(15.1)	25(45.5)	4.693	2.282–9.651	<0.001	1.259	0.471–3.361	0.646
Treatment factor								
Antibiotic combination	14(11.1)	16(29.1)	3.282	1.468–7.338	0.004	2.424	0.717–8.196	0.154

**Note:** \*Statistically significant in multivariate analysis, the aOR CI95% does not include a value of 1.

**Abbreviations:** CAP, community-acquired pneumonia; MDR, multidrug resistance; OR, odds ratio; aOR, adjusted odds ratio; PSI, pneumonia severity index.

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).<sup>40</sup> Community-acquired MRSA (CA-MRSA) has emerged as an important pathogen for CAP. In several hospitals in Indonesia, an identification test of MRSA for pneumonia patients has not been routinely conducted considering the cost and the results of a previous study reporting the low prevalence of CA-MRSA among patients admitted to the hospital.<sup>41</sup>

We identified *A. baumannii* as a causative agent for CAP with high antimicrobial resistance. GNB has been determined as the dominant pathogen causing CAP in Indonesia and other countries of Asia.<sup>30,31,42</sup> Outbreaks of *A. baumannii* are currently responsible for community and nosocomial-infectious diseases such as in South Asia where the species has been observed as a cause of pneumonia since 1989.<sup>43</sup> *Acinetobacter* species are commonly encountered as colonizing organisms in the upper-respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.<sup>44</sup> Therefore, MDR *Acinetobacter* is problematic, especially in immunocompromised hosts. Of 28 *Acinetobacter* infections in our study, around 60% were highly resistant to ciprofloxacin. Similarly, the results from a previous study investigated the resistance mechanism of 75 *Acinetobacter* species from Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC). Among the respiratory specimens, 80% of isolates were identified as being resistant to ciprofloxacin and cefepime.<sup>45</sup> In addition, we found that *E. coli* had poor sensitivity to penicillins. Most of the isolates were highly sensitive to third-generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, and

carbapenems. A previous study in Indonesia found that 8% of *E. coli* were resistant to ciprofloxacin commonly through independent selection among resistant mutants.<sup>46</sup> Notably, *K. pneumoniae* presented as the highest prevalent GNB in 7 Asian countries with a low resistance rate to cefuroxime and ceftriaxone.<sup>47</sup> *K. pneumoniae* in Indonesia should be considered as a threat for potential outbreaks as 15% of adults, and 7% of children tested carried this organism.<sup>48</sup> Previous evidence regarding CAP etiology in Semarang, the sixth biggest city in Indonesia, has reported results in line with this study. The study found that the prevalence of *K. pneumoniae* was the most commonly identified among bacteria causing CAP. MDR *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli*, and *Enterobacter spp.* expressed extended-spectrum b-lactamases (ESBLs). These enzymes inactivate penicillins and cephalosporins leading to limited treatment options with currently available antimicrobial agents.<sup>24</sup>

The clinical relevance of GNB findings from respiratory specimens among pneumonia patients is usually debated as it might reflect colonization rather than pulmonary infection. Low awareness of infection prevention and high transmission between patients and the community is challenging in LMICs. The prevalence of GNB is lower in some regions especially in Europe, the US, and Canada except in the context of hospital-acquired pneumonia,<sup>49–51</sup> notably different from reports from Asian countries, as reflected by recommendations made by the ATS and BTS in their respective guidelines.<sup>3,5,47</sup>

The crucial concern of CAP management in most guidelines is *P. aeruginosa* infection, which carries a poor prognosis and high mortality.<sup>2,3,5,20</sup> In our study, *P. aeruginosa* remained sensitive to anti-pseudomonal  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics such as ceftazidime and cefoperazone. Comparing our results with other LMICs, our findings were similar to a Nigerian study on 232 pneumonia patients with 77% and 75.5% having isolates sensitive to ceftazidime and levofloxacin, respectively.<sup>52</sup> For Egypt, a study on CAP revealed that *P. aeruginosa* had the highest resistance to levofloxacin (56.5%) followed by ciprofloxacin and piperacillin/tazobactam which rated at 47.8%.<sup>53</sup>

Malignancy as an underlying disease was earlier reported to be associated with high mortality (27%) among CAP patients.<sup>54</sup> Neoplastic disease is scored +30 in the PSI scoring system.<sup>24</sup> A prediction value of PSI has been used widely to estimate mortality. PSI class III or above indicates that the risk of death is high, and the patients need hospitalization. We used PSI categorization since this system includes 19 comprehensive aspects. According to ATS/IDSA guidelines, patients started on empirical antimicrobial therapy who show clinical improvement within the first three days could safely be switched from intravenous to oral antibiotics.<sup>3,55</sup> In our study, we explored whether the day-3 evaluation would be a critical time point to evaluate the efficacy of empirical treatment and to estimate patients' risk of mortality. An assessment of clinical response at day 4 of patients with community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CABP) was also suggested by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidance.<sup>56</sup> In line, our findings recommend a combination assessment of clinical response in the first three days as an additional value to PSI scoring where both assessments were investigated as independent risk factors for mortality among patients with pneumonia. Moreover, the successful treatment response to empirical treatment could help to switch to oral antimicrobial treatment on day 3, with additional information that will then be available from culture and susceptibility data from the Microbiology Laboratory.

Despite the results obtained in the study, there were several limitations. First, only patients with a positive culture were included. Thus the results may not be representative for all patients especially those in whom culturing was either not tried, or failed to yield causative organisms. Second, we did not include antibiotics given after culture results became available especially in critically ill patients where the selection of antimicrobial drugs and the dosages

may have impacted on the clinical outcomes, including mortality. Third, we conducted the study at a single center, albeit a large hospital in Indonesia; extrapolation of our results needs confirmation in other centers on Java or even Indonesia and beyond. Forth, our exclusion of patients who died within 24 hrs might have caused bias, with the most severely ill patients potentially having an early fatal outcome. Notwithstanding, in the absence of a specified and verified diagnosis, valid inclusion seemed impossible. A further limitation of our study concerns the fact that it is not impossible that some CAP diagnoses were misclassified hospital-/ventilator-acquired pneumonia. Given the involvement of the pulmonologist in specifying and verifying the diagnosis in an early stage, we do not expect many (or even any) misclassifications in this respect.

However, the study provides updated information about the local pattern of resistance to antimicrobials among MDR-CAP. The presence of MDR organisms in the community is an indicator of the complex hindrances faced in the implementation of the national health system. Besides high transmission of pathogens in the tropical environment, the free access to antibiotics in the community among LMICs could be the main cause of MDR.

The study supports the notion that the use of antibiotics in the community urgently needs to be restricted to control the emergence of further resistance. Private sectors and governments need to monitor the pattern of pathogens and the resistance to antibiotics regularly. Our report adds important information needed to select empirical antimicrobial treatment for CAP, including the coverage of GNB infections for LMICs like Indonesia.

## Conclusion

*S. pneumoniae* was the predominant pathogen of hospitalized CAP. GNB were common as well, and these organisms should likewise be considered and covered in empirical treatment. *A. baumannii* and *K. pneumoniae* were common and carried a high risk for MDR-CAP. Concerning the implementation of the local guideline where  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics are used for empirical treatments in CAP patients, the pathogens generally remain highly susceptible to the third-generation cephalosporins. Rapid and advanced microbiological diagnostics are required to monitor further drug resistance emergence and to ensure that empirical therapy remains effective for CAP. This data should be incorporated in the design for local guidelines for empirical treatment of CAP. Eventually, we recommend assessing clinical response to therapy within the first three

days follow up as this has an important prognostic value that adds to the PSI scoring system and microbiological evaluation.

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## Author contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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